

REMARKS

By this amendment, claims 1, 2, 4-8, 10, 11 and 13-16 have been amended and claims 17 and 18 have been cancelled. The specification has been amended to correct certain informalities. Accordingly, claims 1-16 are currently pending in the application, of which claims 1, 6, 8, 10, 13, 15 and 16 are independent claims. Applicant appreciates the indication that claims 15 and 16 are allowed.

In view of the above amendments and the following Remarks, Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and timely withdrawal of the pending objections and rejections for the reasons discussed below.

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph

Claims 1-7 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph as being indefinite. The Office Action stated that the limitations “a first voltage” (Von) and “a second voltage” (AVDD) cited in claims 1-3 and 6 are not consistent with the first voltage (AVDD) and the second voltage (Von) described in the specification. Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection for at least the following reasons.

In this response, claims 1, 2, 6 and 7 are amended to be consistent with the specification, as suggested by the Examiner. This amendment is not made for the purpose of avoiding prior art or narrowing the claimed invention, and no change in claim scope is intended. Therefore, Applicant does not intend to relinquish any subject matter by these amendments. Applicant respectfully submits that claim 1-7 fully complies with the requirements of 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph.

Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of the 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph rejection of claims 1-7.

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. §103

Claims 8-12 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U. S. Patent No. 5,109,219 issued to Kastan, *et al.* (“Kastan”) in view of U. S. Patent No. 6,297,790 issued to Goode III, *et al.* (“Goode”). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection for at least the following reasons.

In the Office Action, the Examiner asserted that the D/A converter 14 shown in Figs. 1 and 3 of Kastan corresponds to the claimed power selector. This assertion is respectfully disagreed with.

Independent claim 8 recites “a power selector comprising *a plurality of voltage sources* and selecting one of the voltage sources based on the decoded the viewing angle data to generate a second voltage”. In this regard, Kastan discloses:

“Bias voltage supply means, represented as digital to analog converter 14 connects a serial digital output 17 ... and LCD bias input 18. Microprocessor 13 controls LCD viewing angle by reading the stored digital code from EEPROM 15 and generating a signal at serial output 17 based on the stored digital code. D/A converter 14 coverts this signal to a bias voltage and supplies the bias voltage to bias input 18.” (Column 3, Lines 35-43)

Thus, in Kastan, the D/A converter 14 merely converts the digital code from the EEPROM 15 to a bias voltage corresponding to the digital code. However, as shown in Fig. 3, there is no plurality of voltage sources and there is no mechanism that selects one of the voltage

sources based on the digital code from EEPROM 15. Thus, it is submitted that the D/A converter does not correspond to the claimed power selector.

The secondary reference to Goode is directed to determining appropriate values for a D/A converter to obtain a desired viewing angle for a liquid crystal display. However, Goode fails to disclose or suggest the claimed power selector. Thus, it is submitted that claim 8 is patentable over the cited references. Claim 9 that is dependent from claim 8 would be also patentable at least for the same reason.

With respect to claims 10-12, independent claim 10 recites “a viewing angle information generator generating viewing angle information by lowering a level of the analog driving voltage based on a viewing angle and *feeding the analog driving voltage having the lowered level back to a second input terminal of the driving voltage generator*”.

In this regard, none of the cited references discloses or suggests the claim feature of “feeding the analog voltage having the lowered level back to a second input terminal of the driving voltage generator”. Thus, it is submitted that claim 10 is patentable over the cited references. Claim 11 and 12 that are dependent from claim 10 would be also patentable at least for the same reason.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the 35 U.S.C. §103(a) rejection of claims 8-12.

Claims 13, 17 and 18 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U. S. Patent No. 5,754,150 issued to Matsui (“Matsui”) in view of Kastan. Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection for at least the following reasons.

First, claims 17 and 18 are cancelled in this response.

With respect to claim 13, the Examiner stated Matsui discloses an LCD display having a variable resistor. This assertion is respectfully disagreed with.

Independent claim 13 recites:

“13. A notebook computer comprising:
a variable resistor; and
a liquid crystal display (LCD) panel having liquid crystals,
wherein *the variable resistor varies a voltage applied to the
liquid crystals based on a view angle*, to provide the LCD panel
with a liquid crystal gamma curve corresponding to the view
angle”

In this regard, the Examiner stated “Matsui teach an LCD display having a variable resistor ...(see figure 3; column 2, lines 34-54; column 4, lines 56-65 and column 10, lines 7-53)” (Office Action, page 4). This assertion is respectfully disagreed with.

It is submitted that Matsui does not disclose or suggest the claimed variable resistor. Matsui disclose a variable gamma correction circuit 12 in Fig. 3. However, Fig. 3 does not show any variable resistor used for providing the liquid crystal module 11 with a liquid crystal gamma curve corresponding to the view angle. Fig. 6 is a circuit diagram of the variable gamma correction circuit 12. The circuitry comprises a plurality of resistors R1 to R6 but there is no variable resistor used in the variable gamma correction circuit 12. Thus, it is submitted that Matsui fails to disclose or suggest the claimed variable resistor.

Kastan also fails to disclose or suggest the claimed variable resistor. Kastan is directed to converting the digital code stored in the EEPROM to a bias voltage corresponding to the digital code and providing the bias voltage as the viewing angel to the LCD panel. Kastan is relying on the digital codes stored in the EEPROM to provide viewing angle information. Thus, Kastan

would not require a variable resistor which “*varies a voltage applied to the liquid crystals based on a view angle*”, to provide the LCD panel with a liquid crystal gamma curve corresponding to the view angle”, as claimed.

Since none of the cited references discloses or suggests the claimed variable resistor, it is submitted that claim 13 is patentable over the cited references. Thus, Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of the rejection over claim 13.

Claim 14 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Matsui in view of Kastan, and further in view of U. S. Patent No. 6,628,255 issued to Ferrel, et al. (“Ferrel”). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 14 is dependent from claim 13. As previously mentioned, independent claim 13 is believed to be patentable over Matsui and Kastan. For example, Matsui and Kastan fails to disclose or suggest “*the variable resistor varies a voltage applied to the liquid crystals based on a view angle*”, to provide the LCD panel with a liquid crystal gamma curve corresponding to the view angle”.

Ferrel does not disclose or suggest any variable resistor used to vary a voltage applied to the liquid crystal based on the view angle. Ferrel is directed to an LCD device having a plurality of palette register, each storing a red brightness value, a green brightness value and a blue brightness value. When a user indicates a view angle by pressing buttons 12 and 13, the image projected by the LCD display 11 is optimized for the view angle specified by the user based on the color values stored in the palette registers. (column 1, line 61 to column 2, line 7). Thus, Ferrel is quite distant from using a variable resistance to vary a voltage applied to the liquid crystal based on the view angle.

As such, none of the cited references discloses or suggests the claimed variable resistor. Thus, it is submitted that claim 13 is patentable over the cited references. Claim 14 that is dependent from claim 13 would be also patentable at least for the same reason. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of the rejection over claim 14 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a).

Allowable Subject Matter

Applicants appreciate the indication that claims 15 and 16 contain allowable subject matter.

Other Matters

In addition to the amendments mentioned above, claims 1, 2, 4-8, 10, 11 and 13-16 are amended for the purposes of informality correction, better wording and clarification. This amendment is not made for the purpose of avoiding prior art or narrowing the claimed invention, and no change in claim scope is intended because, as mentioned above, claims 1-16 are believed to be patentable over the cited references. Therefore, Applicant does not intend to relinquish any subject matter by these amendments.

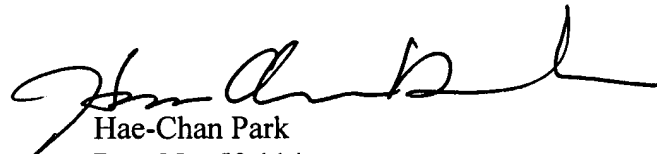
CONCLUSION

Applicant believes that a full and complete response has been made to the pending Office Action and respectfully submit that all of the stated grounds for rejection have been overcome or rendered moot. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that all pending claims are allowable and that the application is in condition for allowance.

Should the Examiner feel that there are any issues outstanding after consideration of this response, the Examiner is invited to contact the Applicant's undersigned representative at the number below to expedite prosecution.

Prompt and favorable consideration of this Reply is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,



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